

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 41.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2078.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH.....\$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN......75
PER YEAR.....5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

LORRIN ANDREWS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE WITH
Thurston & Carter, Merchant
street, next to post office.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Streets.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

CATHCART & PARKE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 13 KAAHU-
manu Street.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu,
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GEN-
eral Merchandise. Queen Street,
Honolulu.

Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke
LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort Street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN MANAGER, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

CUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Salt, and Building Materials of all
Kinds.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-
tion made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE,
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 119.

FAMILY, PLANTATION AND SHIPS
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Or-
ders from the other islands faith-
fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents

ALL TO BE FREE

Public School Tuition Charges Are Abolished.

THE VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS

New Plan to Take Effect in Sep-
tember Next—A Woman Made the
Motion—Report Discussed.

"Resolved, That the fees for attend-
ance in all public schools in the Ha-
waiian Islands be and the same are
hereby abolished, this action to take
effect at the beginning of the next
school year."

This was the resolution unanimously
carried at the meeting of the Board of
Education yesterday afternoon.

The report prepared by the commit-
tee on select schools was presented be-
fore the members. It gave a complete
history of the fee system. The condi-
tions on account of which such a plan
was adopted were set forth. These
were contrasted with the state of af-
fairs existent today. The changes were
made apparent and the pressing need
for an elimination of the charge was
made clear. In conclusion it recom-
mended that the fee system be done
away with.

The members were then called upon
for their opinions regarding the report.
The sentiment of all was that free ed-
ucation to all, irrespective of races or
classes, should be the Board's policy.
Each clause of the report was carefully
discussed. The members felt the ne-
cessity of making no false steps and
desired that every move should be to-
ward the goal sought.

After a few minor changes Mrs. Jordan
moved that the report of the com-
mittee be accepted. This was seconded
by Dr. Maxwell and unanimously
carried.

It was then voted that copies of the
report be made and distributed among
the members and given to the press.

The regular business of the Board
was then taken up. Applications and
resignations were referred to the school
committee. It was decided that school
close on the 23rd of June, in order to
allow a number of the teachers to at-
tend the Teachers' Convention, which
meets in Los Angeles in the first part
of July. The meeting then adjourned.

The following were present: Min-
ister Mott-Smith, Inspector Townsend,
Professor Alexander, Dr. Maxwell, J.
Q. Wood, Dr. Rodgers, Mrs. Jordan,
Miss Kelley officiated as stenographer.

HEAVY EXPORTS.

Sugar Going Away and Gold
Coming Back.

The following summary of the ex-
ports of sugar from ports other than
Honolulu for the month of April, 1899,
shows not only the amount in tonnage,
but the value in dollars and cents as well:

Hilo, for San Francisco, per bark
Roderick Dhu, April 5, 5,463,425
pounds, valued at \$200,934.97, per bark
Santiago, April 22, 3,401,700 pounds,
valued at \$132,554.26, per bark Amy
Turner, April 29, 3,051,090 pounds, val-
ued at \$112,158.55; for Philadelphia,
per ship Henry B. Hyde, 8,079,841
pounds, valued at \$324,372.60; total,
29,996,056 pounds, valued at \$770,020.38.
Kahului, for San Francisco; per
schooner Wrestler, April 4, 1,686,320
pounds, valued at \$58,402.13, per bark
Hayden Brown, April 14, 1,899,064
pounds, valued at \$64,596.92; per brig
Lurline, April 15, 1,187,500 pounds,
valued at \$41,562.50, per schooner
Charles Hansen, April 28, 312,000
pounds, valued at \$14,130.20, per
schooner Jennie Wand, April 28, 490,
800 pounds, valued at \$22,228.52; total,
5,575,684 pounds valued at \$200,918.37.
Mahukona, for San Francisco; per
schooner Falcon, April 8, 713,460
pounds, valued at \$26,704.14; per brig-
antine Comeleo, 900,331 pounds, val-
ued at \$35,362.59; total, 1,613,491
pounds, valued at \$62,066.73.
Total for the three ports, 37,185,231
pounds, valued at \$1,033,005.48.
Hilo in addition, exported 5969 bags
of coffee valued at _____ and 8,015
pounds of hides, valued at _____

Funeral of Gillespie

The funeral of William Gillespie,
who was murdered on the Australia, be-
longed to Geo. Wade, took place from the
Queen's hospital yesterday morning.
The body was interred in the Catholic
cemetery. Father Valentin conducted.

Estimates and
Designs Furnished
To All Parts of
The Pacific Coast

A. H. MacNutt,

Manufacturer of All Kinds of
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONU-
MENTS, HEADSTONES,
VAULTS, COPINGS, ETC.
274 Brannan St. San Francisco
Correspondence solicited. 2068

the services. The house of Irwin &
Co. was well represented. Capt. Evans,
who played an important part in the
steamer's tragedy, was also present.
Photographs of the grave and floral of-
ferings were taken and will be sent to
relatives of the deceased.

A New Business Man.

J. J. Egan, for fifteen years a suc-
cessful dry goods merchant of Fort
street, and one of the young men be-
come wealthy by careful investments
in real estate and sugar stocks, is to
retire from trade. Mr. Egan will be
succeeded as president and manager for
J. J. Egan Company, dry goods empor-
ium, by Mr. G. M. Whitney, who
reached Hawaii but a fortnight ago.
Mr. Whitney, a brother of Dr. J. M.
Whitney, the dentist, is a dry goods
man of many years' experience. He
has been in business at South Bend,
Ind. Mr. Egan has made a fine record
in this business career here. He came
here a mere boy, has been successful
and has established himself in every
way. All who have met Mr. Whitney
are impressed with the couple of facts
that he is an agreeable gentleman and
one who knows what he is about.

WILL PAY WELL

Says the Planters' Month- ly of Vanilla Bean.

Price of Commodity Will Be High
for Several Years—What Could
Be Done in Hawaii.

(Planters' Monthly.)

This valuable product, which is
highly prized for making extracts of
perfumery and in cooking, has, with-
in the past few months become very
scarce, and the price, in consequence,
has advanced to three times what it
formerly sold for. Nothing has ever
been found to take its place in cookery,
or for perfumery, and consequently the
price must remain high for some years
to come, as it takes three years for the
plant to come into bearing, after which
it continues in fruit for several years,
improving from year to year, if well
cared for.

A recent published statement says
that the shortage of 1894 was due to a
frost, which destroyed whole planta-
tions. Then in 1895 a clash between
the Indians, who occupy and cultivate
the large plantations around Papantla,
Mexico, the center of this industry, and
the Mexican authorities, who own the
lands, resulted in the former being
driven out, but not before they had
succeeded in almost entirely destroying
the vanilla plants as revenge. These
two causes account for the shortage,
as it requires three or four years before
a plant will yield fruit. This shortage
is much greater than is generally
known. The present price of beans is
\$19 per pound, and it is not unlikely
that it may advance to \$18 or \$20.

We have several times urged the
planting of vanilla as a minor industry,
as it will flourish here in almost any
locality, where it has plenty of water,
but is particularly adapted to the rainy
seasons of Hawaii. Although it re-
quires three to four years for the vines
to come into full bearing, it will then
pay better than almost any other in-
dustry, that does not require much cap-
ital. Nor will it interfere with any
other light work, and is particularly
suited to females. In a future issue we
will give some particulars regarding its
cultivation and mode of curing the
beans.

Rival Railway Concern.

Application for a charter for the
Hilo and Honolulu railway has been
filed at the offices of the Minister of
Interior. The application asks for
leave to build and operate a railroad
or railroads through the districts of
Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala, on the
Island of Hawaii. The applicants are
Wade J. Browne and Herbert B. Gehl,
from the States; Thos. Rain Walker
and Francis M. Swanzy, of Theo. H.
Davies & Co., Ltd.; John S. Walker,
Col. J. W. Jones and Circuit Judge G.
K. Wilder. W. O. Smith is attorney
for the incorporators.

This company is a rival to the local
concern already in the field.

New Hawaii Plantation

A new Hawaii plantation has been
proposed. It is to be situated in South
Kona where about 20,000 acres have
been secured. The promoters are W.
R. Castle and W. C. Achi. The lands
recently bought by the latter from J.
Monserat will be included in the
estate. It is intended to plant 600
acres.

A Live Wire.

A live wire on upper River street
was viewed by a number of people from
a distance last evening. When it would
come in contact with the water an ex-
ploding exhibition of fireworks ensued.
Upon being informed that one of the
wires was down the Electric Company
shot off the current and repaired the
difficulty.

IHARA TO HANG

One of the Rioters to Suffer the Death Penalty.

TWO OF FIVE ACQUITTED

Jury Out Three Hours—Able Ad-
vocates By Attorneys—Judge
Perry's Clear Charge.

After three hours' deliberation last
night the jury in the case of the Ka-
huku Japanese charged with murder,
returned a verdict as follows:

Ihara, murder in the first degree, two
jurors dissenting.

Qsaki, manslaughter in first degree,
three jurors dissenting.

Yamane, manslaughter in third de-
gree, two dissenting.

Danjro, not guilty, three dissenting.

Fujimoto, not guilty, two dissenting.

Judge Perry finished his charge to
the jury at 8:25 and the twelve good
men and true retired to the consulta-
tion room. There were several false
alarms, but at 11:05 they fled into the
court room and delivered the above
verdict.

The defense began its argument
when the morning session opened. At-
torney Robertson carefully reviewed
the evidence. In a clear and direct way
he dwelt upon and elucidated the points
which needed explanation and which
might have a bearing upon the deci-
sion. His closing appeal was forcible
and at times eloquent.

W. O. Smith then closed for the pro-
secution. He told of the beginning of
the riot. The claim of the defense
that the three Japanese had visited the
camp of the Chinese for the purpose
of identifying the man who had been
engaged in the quarrel of the day be-
fore, he said was unfounded. Instead
of identifying they went with murder
in their hearts. He paid particular at-
tention to the blood-dripping knife,
held by Ihara. He explained how the
acts of rage and passion of the charged
men denoted their murderous intent.
At half past five he rested the case and
the jury was taken to the hotel.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the jury again
convened and Judge Perry began his
charge. He explained the indictment
and defined murder in the eyes of the
law. The propositions of being an ac-
complice or an accessory were care-
fully presented. No point which needed
attention was left untouched. "Gentle-
men, the responsibility which now
rests upon you is a most serious one,
and may God help you in your delib-
erations," was the concluding admoni-
tion.

The bailiffs then led the jury to
their room of deliberation. In the
courtroom the lawyers engaged in the
case gathered together and related the
monotony of waiting by relieving
stories of other trials. In the hall
through the cigar smoke could be dis-
cerned the officers keeping guard.

In the midst of all the waiting and
suspense the five defendants were the
most unconcerned of all present. They
talked rapidly among themselves, and
all were laughing save one. This was
Ihara, who seemed to realize that the
charge of murder in the first degree,
with possibly the noose, was his fate.
One looking at the five close-huddled
on the bench would never have real-
ized that they were the subjects of the
jury's deliberations.

When the final knock came and the
jury returned to the courtroom, all
was as silent as death. Fred W. Mc-
Chesney, who had been elected fore-
man, read the verdict. It was then
translated to the Japanese, whose
manner did not change.

Mr. Robertson moved the usual ex-
ceptions, and gave notice that he
would ask for a new trial. The judge
then charged the defendants to appear
before him on Monday next to receive
sentence. He then thanked the twelve
citizens who had so faithfully perform-
ed their duties during the eight days'
duration of the trial. The court then
adjourned.

The jury was as follows: F. Mc-
Chesney, E. W. Jordan, J. W. Treg-
loan, W. R. Sims, Theo. Wolfe, John
Eglinger, Henry Roth, T. E. Kruse, J.
Sullivan, A. W. Howe, C. B. Hasion
and Charles H. Atherton.

The Casket Is Finished.

Undertaker E. A. Williams yester-
day completed work on the koo casket
that is to receive the case in which the
remains of the late Princess Kaunika
were placed for the station in the
royal mausoleum. The casket will be
taken to the mausoleum tomorrow
morning and the white case will then
be deposited in it by members of the
family. The koo case will be at the
establishment of Mr. Williams all of
today. As finished it is a beautiful
piece of work. It is well made and
highly polished. The trimmings are
of the rare kou wood. So d.icult is it
to obtain kou that pieces as small as
three inches in length were used. The

plate for the coffin has been made at
Wichman's. The design is richly exe-
cuted and includes the crown, together
with the Hawaiian coat-of-arms in col-
ored enamel.

Poverty Social.

The Olive Branch Rebekahs will
give a "Poverty Soshul" this evening
at 8:30. The invitations are written in
lead pencil on manila brown paper.
The following is from the "Rewis and
Rogers' Review."

"Every woman what kums must
were a poverty dress, aporn or some-
thing erppropriate. Know gant with
bled hirt and dood koller will be
allowed to kum unless he pay the some
of 5c."

New Stock Exchange.

Yesterday the first move was taken
toward the organization of the new
stock exchange, which, as stated by
the Advertiser, has been in contempla-
tion for some time. It was proposed to
arrange the sessions so that two daily
quotations may be given, and to call
all stocks whether listed or not. An-
other meeting will be held soon and
efforts made to effect permanent or-
ganization.

MEN AT TENNIS

Singles for Trophies Are Now In Progress.

Winners in the Opening Trial
Events—On Pacific Club and
Beretania Courts.

The tennis players covered all the
courts yesterday afternoon. The gen-
tlemen's singles were begun and six
matches were played. The day was an
ideal one for tennis, and some fast
games resulted.

At the Pacific Club court S. G. Wild-
er defeated B. F. Beardmore in two
straight sets, 6-2, 6-4.

E. R. Adams defeated E. A. Mott-
Smith, 6-0, 6-1. The cool, steady play
of the winner will make him a for-
midable opponent in all contests in
which he engages.

P. M. Lansdale defeated H. M. Mott-
Smith, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3. This was the
first match of the day in which the
three sets were necessary. The feature
was the brilliant driving of the winner
if he would play at the net more and
vary his drives with placing he would
have few, if any, superiors in the city.
At the Beretania courts a large
crowd gathered. These were the first
games to be played at the Beretania
Club.

The first match was between D.
Howard Hitchcock and Edwin Hall. It
was won by the former, 6-3, 6-4.

Following them Donald Ross met
and defeated John Waterhouse, 3-6,
6-0, 6-2. As the prophets have fore-
cast that the winner is to figure in the
finals, the match was interesting. His
play was wild in the first set, but in
the following two he showed that he
is a player of ability.

The contest between J. P. Cooke and
Charles H. Atherton was defeated to
the former, as C. H. Atherton has
been on the Kahuku jury. George R.
Carter, now in Japan, defaulted to C.
H. Cooke.

Today's matches will be A. Wa-
terhouse vs. C. H. Norton, E. Wade
house vs. Frank Atherton, J. P. Cooke
vs. C. H. Cooke, D. H. Hitchcock vs.
P. M. Lansdale, G. P. Wilder vs. S. G.
Wilder, Maurice Damon vs. G. Water-
house, D. Ross vs. E. R. Adams, and
C. A. Elston vs. A. T. Brock. The win-
ners of the last two matches will prob-
ably figure in the semi-finals and much
interest attaches to the result.

WADE APPEARS

The Killer of Gillespie Is Held
Without Bail.

Geo. F. Wade, who shot Gillespie,
was arraigned before Judge Wilcox
yesterday morning. The charge of
murder in the first degree was read to
the prisoner by Deputy Marshal Hitch-
cock. The case was then continued
over until June 8th at which time the
Australia will be in port.

Wade appeared anxious and dis-
heartened. He did not know of Gilles-
pie's death until he appeared in court.
When informed that his victim was
dead he seemed dazed for a moment.
He then bowed his head and said "I'm
awfully sorry." This he repeated. De-
puty Marshal Hitchcock cautioned him
about talking until his hearing. He
has not recovered from his wound in-
flicted by Evans. He sleeps and eats
well, but does not mingle with the other
prisoners. He prefers the solitude
of his cell.

Press Dropped

While a printing press was being
moved up stairs to the office of the
Mercantile Printing Co. yesterday noon
the rope suddenly parted. John Aralia,
who was below the press, was struck
by it and severely cut in the head and
leg. His wounds were promptly at-
tended to by the surgeon of the Le'a-
naw, who happened to be standing
near. The injuries are not serious.

A SHIP SHOOTING

Pistol and Rifle Used Aboard the Australia.

ONE MAN CANNOT LIVE

Received Several Bullets—Sought
to Stop an Affray—Rifle Fired
By an Officer.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A startling affray occurred on board
the Australia yesterday afternoon as
she was steaming out of the harbor.
It was shooting, and as a result one
man lies at the Queen's Hospital with
wounds that will probably terminate
fatally. Another paces the floor of
one of the strongest cells of the city
prison charged with "investigation,"
which will be changed to murder if his
victim dies.

After the steamer had reached the
bell buoy, and the passengers had not
yet recovered from the pleasant excite-
ment of farewell, the reports of five
pistol shots rang out from the lower
deck and with startling clearness. A
panic instantly ensued. Passengers
rushed in all directions endeavoring to
learn of what was transpiring. The
consternation increased. Officers of
the peace descended through the com-
panion way. One held a loaded rifle
ready for instant use. Soon after two
more shots rang out, one immediately
after the other. A shrill cry and the
sound of a falling body was heard be-
low. In a moment the officers again
appeared safe and unharmed. Later
the bleeding bodies of two men, one
heavily ironed, were placed in the pilot
boat and taken ashore. One went to
the hospital, the other to the prison.

There had been more or less trouble
on board the Australia while she was
at the dock. Officer Harry Evans
stood by the gangplank and kept close
watch upon those who boarded the
steamer. Two stowaways were found,
and most people thought that was the
reason for Evans' vigilance. But it
was not. He had already searched
every nook and corner in his hunt for
E. Allen Sherman, who was thought to
be trying to leave by the Australia in
defiance of a warrant that was already
out against him. Soon after the steam-
er cast off she was boarded by Chester
Doyle, who held the warrant for Sher-
man's arrest.

He made his wants known to the
purser, and together with Mr. Seelye,
the chief steward, started on his
search.

Soon afterward the report of a pis-
tol was heard. Doyle and Seelye
rushed to the scene. They saw George
Wade, chief cook of the Australia, fir-
ing upon Gillespie, the chief waiter,
who was lying on the floor.

A panic ensued down below. Pas-
sengers rushed for the upper deck.
Doyle made his way up and met Capt.
Evans coming down. Evans proceed-
ed to the lower deck and met Wade.
The latter held his revolver ready for
instant use. When he saw Evans he
uttered a string of oaths and said "You
will get it too." Evans endeavored to
pacify him by saying, "I am looking
for the man that was shot. I know
you did it in self-defense."

Evans then came on deck and asked
Capt. Houdlette for a weapon, as he
was not armed. The captain referred
him to Chief Officer Lawless, who pro-
duced a loaded rifle.

With the gun at his hip Evans, with
Lawless and Doyle, went below. The
negro was in complete control, as all
the passengers had fled to the upper
deck. As soon as Wade saw the of-
ficers he leveled his pistol and fired.
Quick as a flash Evans threw his rifle
to his shoulder and returned the shot.
The reports were almost simultaneous.
Wade dropped to the floor. The offi-
cers returned to the deck and told
Capt. Houdlette that the man was
killed. However, Chief Engineer Nie-
mann came up and reported that the
man was not dead but "completely
stunned."

Men went below and placed hand-
cuffs upon the wrists and iron upon the
feet of Wade. In the mean time the
steamer's doctor had attended to Gil-
lespie who was in a bad way.

The steamer slowed down and Gil-
lespie and Wade, together with the of-
ficers from shore boarded the pilot
boat. After landing the wounded man
and his assailant were taken respect-
ively to the hospital and the prison.

The cause of the affray is not defi-
nitely known. The trouble was really
between Wade and "Sidney," the ship's
butcher. It was said that the latter
had recently tried to gain Wade's pos-
ition which resulted in the shooting.
Previous to the affray Wade and "Sid-
ney" were violently quarreling. Gil-
lespie came in tried to pacify them.
This increased Wade's wrath and he
instantly turned on Gillespie and em-
ptied his revolver at him. Another
cause of the trouble between Wade
and Sidney given as the fact that cer-
tain opium deals in which they were

(Continued on Page Six.)

WILL BE MOVING

Some More Changes in Grocery Establishments.

J. T. WATERHOUSE & CO., HOUSE

Further Consolidation Plans—May & McIntyre—Pacific Hardware Co.—New Quarters.

One of the oldest houses of the city has joined interests with two other well-known firms. A deal was consummated Tuesday by which J. T. Waterhouse & Co. consolidated with May & McIntyre and the Pacific Hardware Co. The latter firm will assume charge of the crockery department and the stock of this line now in the Bethel street establishment of Waterhouse & Co. will be moved to the store of the Pacific Hardware Co. The space left vacant by this transfer will then be occupied by the wholesale stock of H. May & Co.

Except for this change everything will remain the same for the present. After the erection of the big five-story building by Brewer & Co. on the premises now occupied by J. J. Egan and H. May & Co. all the consolidated interests will be housed in the same building.

The firm of J. T. Waterhouse & Co. is one of the old landmarks of Honolulu. It was founded in 1851 by the grandfather of the present members of the firm. These are four young men, Fred, Ernest C., John and George Waterhouse. The original store was opened in Lahaina, then the most important city on the Islands. Later it was moved to this city. Several sites have been occupied by the firm, their present quarters being occupied in August of last year for the first time.

An interesting contemplated big advance step on the part of the old-established and prosperous grocery house of Lewis & Co., was the subject of street talk yesterday and the members of the firm were congratulated on all sides. The report is that Lewis & Co. are the fortunate ones to secure the Gulick property on King street, between Fort and Alakea. It is further said that their intention is to erect on the lot a large building to be occupied for the most part by their wholesale and retail business, which, during the past few years, has grown to fine proportions. Lewis & Co. have made specialties of catering to families in the retail department and to shipping and other large buyers in the wholesale line. They have long been purveyors for the U. S. N. ships touching at this port and have a reputation in the States. The house keeps an agent on the coast the year round watching the markets and buying at opportune periods. The house has made money for everybody in the firm and the business will probably be expanded in up to date style when a new building is occupied. In their present store Lewis & Co. have always made fine displays. In a new building they will doubtless have windows attractive as the displays of such high class establishments everywhere.

Don't Like Manila.

Machinist Cordray, who was here with the U. S. Gunboat Bennington, is a passenger aboard the Solace. Cordray had but a few months to serve when he left this port, and has now received his discharge and is on the way to his home in Portland, Ore., where his brother has the popular theater of the town, in which the navy man is also interested. Cordray and a number of men with him give the judgment that the Philippines are not ripe yet with opportunities for white men, and have at present many quite pronounced drawbacks. Cordray speaks in glowing terms of the work of the navy about Manila and Iloilo. He says the Philippines are in the deadliest terror of the big guns aboard the ships. Cordray reports Vanderveer, Harry Flint and other warrant officers well known here, as in good health, but anxious to get back to Honolulu.

The Last Island

And now, they say, the eye of the premier promoter is on the last island of the group that is considered in any way available for sugar plantation purposes. Mr. Dillingham is said to have suddenly and quite lately taken on the study of the island of Kahoolawe. The element of the group, so prominent on the voyage to Hawaii is well known to all. It has an area of sixty-three miles. The general impression is that it is not nearly so large. In the old days, there was much timber on Kahoolawe. It has been denuded of wood for many years. School General Townsend says that during his residence on Maui he was often told by Kamae that the rainfall of Makawao district had been reduced by the removal of Kahoolawe forests, but that they could never quite figure it out, considering the prevailing direction of the winds. The soil of Kahoolawe is considerable stretches is deep and rich and is covered with long grass. The

amount of land to be selected for cane growing purposes is 40,000 acres. Kahoolawe is without much population beyond some fat live stock. It has several good landings and the contour of the land is such that it is believed water can be secured by the well borders.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

The Superintendent of Public Works informs the Advertiser that the reason for the delay in completing the Aala park is this: That before the area of the park can be properly filled in, the retaining wall on the side of the Nuuanu stream must be raised, and not only that, but the retaining wall for 1500 feet towards the valley must also be raised. If this is not done the waters of a flood at some distance up the valley may overflow the retaining wall and would then wash out the park. The proper laying of the retaining wall and its construction cannot be rapidly done. The entire length of this wall must be finished before the park can be filled. The work is progressing rapidly, and will soon be finished. Those who have taken the trouble to go over the ground, appear to be satisfied with the situation. A park subject to floods and overflow will be of little use.

DUTY OF CONSUL

One of Them Tells Trouble in the Daily Mail.

What is Expected by the Globe Trotters—Popular Fictions—Affiliated Officials.

(London Daily Mail.)

Since Lord Salisbury laid it down in terms unmistakable that the British globe-trotter has no claim to be entertained at the expense of her Majesty's representatives abroad, we have been making inquiries as to the nature and extent of these claims on the hospitality of our Consuls.

The result is both striking and amusing. In his circular letter, which was published recently in the Daily Mail, Lord Salisbury referred "to the increased burdens which are thrown upon her Majesty's representatives abroad by the large number of British travelers who now pass through almost every capital, and who are sometimes considered as having a claim on the hospitality of her Majesty's missions there."

As a typical instance of what the globe-trotter expects from the Consul we give the following, which has been received from one of these much-suffering officials, who occupies a post in one of the Mediterranean ports much frequented by tourists. It is his experience of what he describes as the "popular opinions" entertained by the average Britisher when abroad in regard to her Majesty's Consuls, and he affirms its absolute veracity.

That the Consulate and its furniture is the property of H. M.'s Government.

That the same is the case with regard to the Consul's private house.

That he has both gratis.

That if his office is closed he may be rung up at his private house at any time of the day or night.

That Sundays do not count.

That he is superior to all local authorities, and can regulate their proceedings as he pleases.

That he is responsible for all the vagaries of railway companies.

That he can find lost baggage if he takes the trouble.

That he can instantly recover stolen goods.

That he is bound to cash checks.

That he has funds at his command to "send people home with."

That he advances money on "noet of hand."

That he has meals at the usual hours to which all British subjects are welcome.

That he is enormously rich, and that, if not, the Foreign Office pays!

That he will meet you at the station or the steamer if you ask him.

That he will "put you down" at the club whether he knows you or not.

That he is judge, jury, magistrate, banker, tourist agent, and commercial traveler.

That he has cabs and boats free, and a pass on all railways.

That he can take people "to see things" gratis.

That he is at every one's disposal, and can even grant a divorce.

"The Consul is a maid-of-all-work to the British abroad," says another affiliated official. "He is guide, nurse, poet and adviser when trouble arises; but when all goes well nobody ever takes any notice of him."

A Leg Afloat at Sea.

A group of young men sailing a yacht up from Port, Harbor last Sunday saw in the water the leg of a white man. They did not care to take the object aboard or tow it to town. They saw that the leg was detached from the hip and was still covered with some clothing. It is believed that the member was from the body of the soldier recently lost from a transport leaving the harbor. The ship's crew probably found the body. Natives ceased some days ago to search for the remains, declaring that the corpse had probably been found by the Chinese.

Representatives of the Chinese Government are operators at the trial of the Kahuku rioters.

ITEMS ON TRADE

Agency Says Business Men Are "Kicking."

CAUSE OF THE COMPLAINT

Money Used in Stock Speculation—Immigration—Real Estate is Quite Active.

COMMERCIAL.

Reports of slight decrease in some lines of trade are given.

We note advance in canned goods on coast.

Building material remains firm with good demand.

Building permits show a constant demand for more houses. The prospects for building far exceeds that of any previous year.

The New Bank may open on corner of King and Fort streets.

Stocks continue changing hands at small margins.

There is, however, this to be said: The local merchants have been wronged and deprived of that which rightfully belonged to them by those that are carried from month to month by the merchants. Men drawing good salaries should pay their bills and not use the merchants' money for stock speculation without their consent.

The merchants are kicking and they have a right to.

IMMIGRATION.

Following are the arrivals and departures during the past two weeks:

	Arrivals.	Departures.
White	242	59
Portuguese	1	—
Japanese	86	238
Chinese	22	129
	352	426

PARTNERSHIPS.

Hop Lee Wai Co., Koolaupoko, Oahu; Burnette & Co., Honolulu; Wing Sing Lung Co., Honolulu; H. H. Edmonds & Co., Honolulu; Mochitsuke & Miyamoto, Honolulu; Sing Lung & Co., Honolulu; Akai & Co., Kau, Hawaii; Kwong Sing Lung, Honolulu.

REAL ESTATE.

The market is quite active. There is good demand for business and suburban property. Our real estate transfers show a great many transfers during the past fortnight.

Building continues with activity. Recorded instruments have been as follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Deeds	136	\$142,208.00
Mortgages	46	120,715.00
Leases	51	—
Releases	81	48,809.00
Chattel Mortgages	5	4,092.00
Bills of Sale	4	3,852.55
Assignment Mortgages	5	5,611.70

Mortgages at 5 per cent	\$ 3,000.00
Mortgages at 7 per cent	46,700.00
Mortgages at 8 per cent	60,070.00
Mortgages at 9 per cent	3,150.00
Mortgages at 10 per cent	10,387.00
Mortgages at 12 per cent	1,270.00
No per cent recorded	250.00
	\$124,807.00

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yee Sing Tai, 2-story mill building, Queen and Kekaulike streets, \$800.

Rebekah Paaniani, 1-story dwelling, Kewalo, \$550.

Lee Chow, 2-story store and dwelling, River, \$800.

F. Harrison, 1-story brick and iron store-house, King, Walkiki side Occidental Hotel.

Chong Tin, 2-story store and dwelling, mauka corner Beretania and River streets, \$800.

J. C. Chamberlain, 1-story dwelling, rear of Mott-Smith residence, Nuuanu valley, \$1000.

DIVIDENDS.

People's Ice Co., 1 per cent monthly; Ewa Plantation Co., 2 1/2 per cent monthly; Kahuku Plantation Co., 5 per cent April 29th; Pioneer Sugar Mill Co., 5 per cent April 27th; Haku Sugar Co., 2 per cent monthly; Pala Sugar Co., 2 per cent monthly; Waimea Sugar Co., 1 per cent monthly; Oka'a Sugar Co., 1 1/2 per cent monthly; Makaweli Sugar Co., 2 per cent monthly; Honokaa Sugar Co., 2 1/2 per cent monthly; Honouliuli Sugar Co., 5 per cent monthly; Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 2 1/2 per cent monthly; Huahine Plantation, 1 per cent monthly.

NEW FIRMS.

The Le Munyon Photo Supply Co., 426 Fort street, Chang Chan, Hustace street, Kewalo; B. Lichig, 606 Fort street, Hing Chan & Co., Fish Market; Leong Kee, Pukoo, Molokai; Hop Wain Co., Front street, Hilo; Sang Leong Kee, 5 King street, Sing Fat, Nuuanu opposite Pauahi, L. Sun Mee, 29 1/2 King street, John Young, 437 Queen street, Ken Chun Kee, corner King and Kekaulike; Chung Tai, corner King street and Asylum road.

(The above is from the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency's Fortnightly report dated May 15. Q. H. Berry is the agency manager.)

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Grisham, Gaeta Mills, La. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort St. Above Club Stables

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the glass, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Onomes Sugar Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

THE GREAT WEST

Official Call for the Congress at
Wichita.

THESE ISLANDS ARE INCLUDED

Trans-Mississippi Territory to be
Represented—Subjects for
Discussion—History.

Following is the official call for the
Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress:

TERRITORY EMBRACED.

Each State and Territory lying west of the Mississippi River, and that part of Minnesota and Louisiana east of the river, and the Sandwich Islands are entitled to representation.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Governor of Each State and Territory may appoint ten delegates; the Mayor of each city may appoint one delegate and one additional delegate for each 5000 inhabitants, provided that no city may have more than ten delegates. The executive officer of each county may appoint one delegate. Each business organization may appoint one delegate for each fifty members, provided that no such organization may have more than ten delegates.

The Governors of States and Territories, members of United States Congress and all ex-Presidents of this Congress are ex-officio delegates with all privileges, except that of voting and election to office.

OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESS.

The object of this congress is to promote the business interests, and develop the resources of the States and Territories entitled to representation, and to increase reciprocal and foreign trade by the discussion of questions pertaining thereto, and to cultivate acquaintance, fraternal feeling, and a hearty co-operation among the various commercial bodies, and thus influence legislation and individual effort and promote the general welfare.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Discussion will be confined to questions of common interest to the territory represented. Local and political questions will be excluded. Any question germane to the object of the congress may be introduced by the delegates, but the following are suggested by the executive committee, after a careful consideration of the many questions submitted by members.

1. Irrigation and the Arid Regions.
- (a) Should Congress Legislate in Their Interests? (b) What Can Be Done for this Region by Individual Effort? (c) New Plants Adapted to Arid Lands.
2. Improvement of Western Rivers.
- (a) Floods of the Mississippi, Cause and Remedy. (b) Deep Water at the Mouth of the Mississippi. (c) Preservation of the Forests.
3. Water Transportation. (a) Nicaragua Canal. (b) Harbors on the Pacific Coast. (c) Gulf Outlet.
4. Transportation Facilities of the West. (a) Equitable Rates to Tide Water.
5. Our Trade and How to Increase It. (a) With Mexico, Japan, China, Hawaii, the Philippines and Cuba. (b) Pacific Coast Cable. (c) Shipbuilding on the Pacific Coast.
6. Mining in the West. (a) Should There be a National Department of Mines?
7. Agriculture. (a) Beet Sugar Industry. (b) Introduction of our Indian Corn in Europe as a Cullinary Article.
8. National Quarantine.
9. Statehood for the Territories.
10. Monroe Doctrine.
11. Homestead Laws.
12. Trusts and Combines. (a) Are They Beneficial?
13. Our Foreign Possessions.
14. United States Senators. Should They Be Elected by the People Direct?
15. Our Representation at the Louisiana Purchase Celebration and the Paris Exposition.

THE BEST TALENT.

The men to whom has been assigned the subjects for discussion, have made national reputation by practical work and laborious study of the several subjects assigned to them. It is expected there will be present the President of the United States, the Governors of the several States and Territories, and many of the members of the National Congress, both Senators and Representatives, as well as some of the leading men from Hawaii. Hon. Hugh Craig, the president of this congress, is ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., one of the most influential commercial bodies in the United States. The debates in this congress will be participated in by the most eloquent orators of the West, and a day spent here will be more interesting than a day in the Senate of the United States. This will be a notable gathering of the influential commercial men of the West.

WICHITA.

California, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Louisiana, Texas and Utah have in turn hospitably entertained the congress. It now falls to the good fortune of Kansas to have the congress at Wichita, one of the young giants of the West; it is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, enjoying the distinction of being the commercial center of the State and the jobbing center of the Southwest. The city, during the spring and summer, is a veritable forest of shade trees, with beautiful residences and well kept lawns; it is one of the most inviting cities of the West. Four large trunk railways enter the city from different directions, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Special rates will be made over all these roads. Ample hotel accommodations can be had at reduced rates. Del-

egates will be cordially welcomed and the citizens will take special pride in entertaining them.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Western Passenger Association has granted the congress a one and one-third fare for the round trip, but an effort is being made to secure a rate of one fare for the round trip on all the railways within the territory embraced by the congress. It is hoped that we can make such arrangements over all the roads in the United States. Specific information may be had on application to the agents of the several railways, or by addressing the secretary of the congress, and we will forward information to all delegates to the congress as soon as we learn of their appointment.

RESULTS.

The congress has held nine sessions, influencing the National Congress to a greater degree than all other bodies in the United States together, among which may be noted the annexation of Hawaii, deep water on the Gulf, reduced railway transportation, the Nicaragua canal, the bankrupt law, and a general awakening of the agricultural and commercial interests of the West. It was through the influence of this congress that the Omaha Exposition was secured and a national appropriation conceived for its benefit.

Direct all communications to the secretary at 140 North Main street, Wichita, Kansas.

E. R. MOSES, Chairman.
Great Bend, Kansas.
J. HUDSON M'KNIGHT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Wichita, Kansas.

NEW HAND BOOK.

Creditable Letter Press—Many Illustrations.

The "Handbook of Information" issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs is an elegant piece of work. The covers are handsomely lithographed with Hawaiian scenes. Two first class maps occupy a prominent position. The introduction disclaims any intention of booming the country. The various articles dealing with different phases of Hawaiian life are comprehensive and well written. This work was done by a United States Consul, a member of the Honolulu press for fourteen years. The cuts are especially fine. Some of the scenes represented are Honolulu Harbor, Honolulu, Executive Building, Nuuanu, Honolulu, Hawaiian Fishermen, Fruits, Natives Making Poi, Hilo, Volcano, Native Types, Sugar Plantations. The photographs, from which the illustrations are made, are from the Davey Photographic Company and J. J. Williams.

Jack's Resignation.

There is talk that A. L. C. Atkinson has resigned his post of second assistant attorney general on account of his chief's attitude or conduct in the case which has caused the disbarment proceedings to be instituted against the Cabinet member by Attorney Humphreys. Mr. Atkinson became silent at once when spoken to under this head yesterday. There were others who asserted that the fact was as intimate. Mr. Atkinson said that so soon as the cases against the Kahuku Japanese were ended his connection with the office of the attorney general would cease. Mr. Atkinson has been in the place almost ever since his return from college attendance on the Mainland. He has been very successful in all his work and at times has been entrusted with most important cases. Mr. Atkinson said yesterday that it was his intention to enter on general practice "down town." For the present at least he will be alone.

Young Burglars.

Two Portuguese boys and a Hawaiian companion robbed a cottage near Independence Park Tuesday forenoon. It is known that they were on the premises for some time. The boys, carrying plunder, were noticed in their departure by a Chinese servant, who gave chase. In the flight across fields and swamps and through groves on the way to the sea, the thieves dropped some of the property they had secured. The recovered goods included several boxes of cigars and a pistol. The boys held to a couple of boxes of cigars and three razors. The servant believes that he can identify one or two of the thieves. The owner of the furniture and property in the cottage notified the police as a protest against being obliged to depart from the custom of a lifetime of always leaving the doors of his place open.

Need Not Be Seen.

There are used in enormous quantities in Chinatown and the Japan Sea various foods that manifest themselves when unseen. Dried fish and soy are the worst. They are loud. The fish comes from both China and Japan. The soy is from Japan alone. It is a relish of pickled vegetables, and is the base of the lives of transportation people and such haos as are compelled to import it. The Board of Health has never acted upon the matter of these smells, or odors, as nuisances, and one of the Board members says it is doubtful if anything can be done.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism.—John Snider, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRINCESS.

(A. R. Rose-Saley in the Sunday Call).

"The Princess Kaiulani prayed to death? Nonsense," hotly asserted Colonel Macfarlane, "the kind of exaggerated rumor, based on native tradition, that always gets afloat when a royal personage dies. Yes, I know the things that were whispered when her mother, Princess Likelike, died, and though there was probably no truth in current reports they undoubtedly had some justification in the doings of older days.

"Many a great chief has been prayed to death by witch kahunas, with the aid of certain subtle poisons of which they knew the secret; a decoction of dried fern tips, for instance, is supposed to have had deadly effect without leaving any trace. At any rate there was no medical analysis in those times. But Kaiulani!—"

The colonel suddenly breaks off with a quiver in his voice. "Kaiulani," he continues, impressively, after a moment's silence, "was adored by her people; her death is the greatest blow that could have befallen them; with her their last hopes are buried. There is not a native in the islands who could have wished to compass that sweet girl's death."

"Then it is not true that some of them resented her attitude toward annexation?"

The colonel sits up energetically: "Every one admired her attitude; they could not do otherwise. Her dignity, her pathetic resignation, her silent sorrow, appealed to all. The natives loved her for her quiet, steadfast sympathy with their woe, her uncomplaining endurance of her own; the whites admired her for her stately reserve, her queenly display of all necessary courtesy, while holding herself aloof from all undue intimacy. All were attracted by her sweetness and grace; it was impossible not to love her."

Here the speaker breaks off again, catching his breath. All San Francisco knows Colonel Macfarlane, ex-Queen Liliuokalani's confidential adviser and representative; the suave man of the world.

"Her photographs give you but a faint idea of what she really was," he adds, presently. "No photograph could indicate her graceful winsomeness. Though she could not afford to dress as became her rank, she always looked exquisitely dressed. People used to say that if she got hold of a few yards of material and wound them about her she would contrive to look fashionably attired. She had the dignity of an English aristocrat and the grace of a creole. It is not the case that she was a three-quarter caste; she was a pure half-caste, wholly native on her mother's side. But her early seclusion and her English training had made her different from others, and she was thoroughly English in her ideas and ambitions. She had not a trace of native superstition left."

"As for being afraid of death, the poor girl did not even suspect her danger; none of us did."

"Except the doctors?"

"No, not the doctors till the very last; one of them, indeed, was very nervous, and he must have confided his fears to some newspaper man, who sent the report on to San Francisco. But our friend Dr. Walters, who fought for her life as he would for his own, who mourned his patient as he would mourn his child, never gave up hope until the last. Had I had any thought that her days were numbered I would have begged for a short interview to gain some idea of her dying wishes; but even on the last day Dr. Walters had not given up hope; he was only desperately anxious. You see, they knew, if the heart were not attacked, they could save her, but the heart was weak organ, had been for some years, and of course the disease found it out; then all was over."

"And the heart weakness was inherited?"

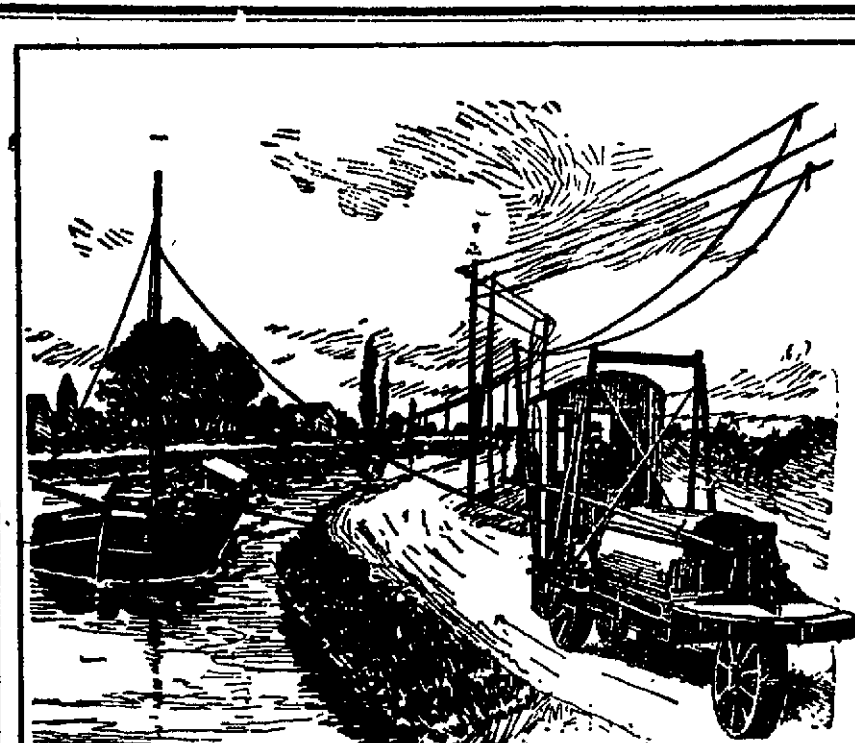
"The heart weakness," said the colonel, slowly, "was the result of shock; the direct consequence of the blow that struck the young girl of scarce 19 when a cablegram announced that her promised kingdom had been wrenched away from her. It was utterly unanticipated, and she never got over it. Till then she had taken little notice of the politics of the hour; all her energies had been concentrated on study, on qualifying for the queenly role she was to assume upon her aunt's demise. She aspired to be a model queen, with modern ideas; to rule her people for their happiness, welfare and progress; to convert her small kingdom into a worthy little sister of the more advanced kingdoms of our day. Her whole life had been devoted to this end. As a child she was kept apart from children, mixing with them only by condescension, never allowed for a moment to forget the part she was to play. As a young girl, at an English school, she was not as others, she had her own governess, her own system of training, her own studies, peculiarly calculated to fit her for her position. Suddenly the fission d'etre of her life was snatched away and friends crowded round condoling with her as a fallen Princess. Could you expect her not to suffer keenly?"

"But still, up to the time of the Spanish-American war, and the consequent annexation, she was like Liliuokalani, buoyed up by hope?"

"No, Liliuokalani hoped on till the very eve of annexation, but Kaiulani lost hope the moment she set foot again on her native soil. For a time she undoubtedly was buoyed up by Mr. Davies, her guardian, was confident that truthful representation to authority would set matters right, and the Princess went with him to America, full of faith in American justice. Her beauty, grace and sweetness completely won Mrs. Cleveland's heart, the President was charmed with her—how could it be otherwise? And Mr. Davies' representations put matters before President Cleveland in a new light. He became aware of abuses which he had not suspected; he promised to do all he could in the interests of Princess Kaiulani, and he was as good as his word. Mr. Blount was dispatched to Hawaii with orders to look into matters impartially, and the results of his investigations were very prejudicial to President Dole and conferees."

"Then Mr. Willis was sent with orders, which, duly carried out, would have made matters straight for the monarchy. But Mr. Willis did not carry out his orders. When Kaiulani returned to Hawaii and saw how things stood hoped died within her. The mischief that the cablegram began was then accentuated; her heart weakness became notorious."

"Was it apparent to others? Yes, indeed," and the colonel's quiet voice trembles. "I had evidence enough of her heart weakness and heart sickness in my last talk with her, the day she parted with Liliuokalani. They little thought it was a final parting, but it was none the less pathetic. The boat was delayed, and though the hour was late and Kaiulani delicate, she refused to leave, and stayed on board some five hours to see the last of her aunt. Any heart must have been touched at sight of those two royal women clinging together in their fallen dignity. I was trying to console Kaiulani with some cheerful prospects. 'All has not been taken from you,' I said. 'The American Government respects your position and will help you to keep it up. Your aunt will receive an income that will still enable her to live as an ex-Queen. You will still be able to live as an ex-Princess; your birth and antecedents will never be forgotten, and you will remain leader of society here, the first lady in the land.'



THE ELECTRIC CANAL MULE.

About one-third of the commerce of Germany is transported from place to place through the canals, of which there are many, running in all directions. On some of the canals the boats are propelled by poles, frequently in the hands of women; in other cases horses and mules are employed. Recently an electric car, which runs upon a small track laid along the tow path, has been introduced and is meeting with favor among canalmen. The power is transferred by trolley from overhead wires to the car, the boat being drawn by cable attached to the car.

Kaiulani, and he was as good as his word. Mr. Blount was dispatched to Hawaii with orders to look into matters impartially, and the results of his investigations were very prejudicial to President Dole and conferees."

"Then Mr. Willis was sent with orders, which, duly carried out, would have made matters straight for the monarchy. But Mr. Willis did not carry out his orders. When Kaiulani returned to Hawaii and saw how things stood hoped died within her. The mischief that the cablegram began was then accentuated; her heart weakness became notorious."

"Was it apparent to others? Yes, indeed," and the colonel's quiet voice trembles. "I had evidence enough of her heart weakness and heart sickness in my last talk with her, the day she parted with Liliuokalani. They little thought it was a final parting, but it was none the less pathetic. The boat was delayed, and though the hour was late and Kaiulani delicate, she refused to leave, and stayed on board some five hours to see the last of her aunt. Any heart must have been touched at sight of those two royal women clinging together in their fallen dignity. I was trying to console Kaiulani with some cheerful prospects. 'All has not been taken from you,' I said. 'The American Government respects your position and will help you to keep it up. Your aunt will receive an income that will still enable her to live as an ex-Queen. You will still be able to live as an ex-Princess; your birth and antecedents will never be forgotten, and you will remain leader of society here, the first lady in the land.'

"Yes," she answered me, with a tired smile, "but I shall be much of a real Princess, shall I? They haven't left me much to live for." And as she spoke she caught her hand to her side and I could see the rapid beating of her heart. "I don't talk about it," she went on, "I try not to grieve my father, who watches over me so devotedly and seeks to make up to me with his love for all I have lost. For his sake I try not to mind—to appear bright and happy; but I think my heart is broken."

"Then she remembered herself as a Princess. 'There is one last thing I should like to say,' she added, 'whatever my aunt attempts to do, whatever she wishes or approves, I am with her. All Liliuokalani's decisions will have my adhesion and signature.'

"And so this girl of 23 turned back to the society where she was but a mock Princess, to the natives among whom she might never play her queenly part. Back to the artificial life and the make-believe cheerfulness and resignation; back to the cavalcade and the picnic at Mr. Parker's on the island of Hawaii, where, answering the remonstrances of those who wished to shield her from the elements, she pleaded, 'What does it matter? What have I to live for?' Back to that couch where she tossed about, delirious, crying aloud to the doctors to mitigate her torture, and, finally, with one last glance to her despairing father, one last passionate cry of 'Mother!' she passed away to the land of heartsease."

"It was the most dreadful shock to us all, even to people who did not know her personally," says Colonel Macfarlane. "She had so endeared herself and her story was so pitiful. Her funeral procession, at dead of night, when she was removed from her own beautiful home to the old church, where she was to lie in state for another day, was the most pathetic, tragic, effective scene that can be imagined. Words cannot describe it, but those who were present will never forget it. Brown and white were there to do her honor. The natives thronged the grounds, lighting up the midnight darkness with their torches. Above, in a quiet room, away from the native demonstrations of grief, two or three of us stayed with the broken-down father, trying to get him away before the body was moved for we knew that as soon as the procession was forming the native dirge would break out in full force and the scene would be heart-rending. But he was not to be moved till he had once more stood face to face with his dead. And so at last he had to have his way. He entered the death chamber, the kahili bearers and mourners were removed and Mr. Cleghorn was alone for fifteen minutes with his dead. When he came out—"

The colonel stops abruptly. For some minutes he had been furiously winking away moisture from his eyes now he abandons pretense and uses his handkerchief openly. "I cannot help it," he says simply, "I never can think of that now without my eyes filling, nobody could. Strong men as we were, we were all sobbing with sympathy for the broken-hearted father of the girl who had loved so well."

"And then the procession, as it wound along the road," continues Kaiulani's friend, "the hearse, the flowers, the symbols, the thousands of

natives in mourning array keeping their mournful dirge, waving torches that turned night into day as they slowly passed beneath the palm trees! There never was such a poetic, touching, royal pageant."

RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1899.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (In.)
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	16.51
Hilo (town)	100	16.52
Kaunapali	1250	19.49
Pepeekeo	100	9.81
Hakalau	200	9.81
Honolulu	10	11.89
Laupahoehoe	40	9.74
Ookala	400	8.28
Kukui	250	6.88
Paauilo	750	7.50
Paauhau	300	3.82
Paauhau	1200	6.91
Honokaa	425	4.30
Honokaa (Kalehua)	1900	.....
Honokaa	700	4.74
Awini Ranch	1100	5.47
Niuli	200	2.94
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	2.87
Kohala Mission	585	2.66
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	2.78
Waimea	2720	5.13
Kailua	950	0.97
Laupahoehoe	1540	1.84
Kealahou	1580	2.39
Kalahiki	800	.....
Kalahiki	1200	.....
Naalehu	650	11.74
Naalehu	1350	14.23
Naalehu	1725	13.41
Honouliuli	15	13.14
Honouliuli	310	12.00
Pahala	850	10.49
Moaula	700	.....
Olaa (Mason)	1650	.....
Volcano House	.....	6.57
Pohakuloa (Olaa)	2600	19.75
Waialeale	750	.....
Kapoho	110	.....
Pohokiki	10	.....
Kalapana	8	4.24
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	.....
Lahaina	600	.....
Olowalu	15	0.00
Waipae Ranch	700	.....
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	235	7.52
Kipahulu	90	2.96
Hamao Plantation	.....	6.59
Nabiku	700	3.78
Kailua	2500	0.40
Kula (Kula House)	4000	2.32
Puomalei	1400	2.63
Pala	180	1.44
Haleakala Ranch	2000	6.61
MOLOKAI—		
Maunaloa	70	0.07
OAHU—		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	1.07
Kunakohala	50	0.91
Kewalo (King St.)	15	.....
Makiki Reservoir	150	1.07
Kapiolani Park	10	1.55
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.49
Insane Asylum	30	0.72
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	1.28
Nuuanu (W. Hall)	250	2.25
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	3.44
Nuuanu, Luakaha	550	6.44
Mauna (W. Dairy)	300	4.21
Maunaloa	100	3.05
Waipahoehoe	25	1.91
Aluhimano	350	5.79
Kahuku	25	2.60
Waianae	1700	4.51
Ewa Plantation	60	0.06
Waipahu	200	0.52
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	5.80
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	5.81
Hauamaulu	200	.....
Kilauea	325	5.04
Hanalei	10	4.1
Waialeale	32	.....

Records Not Hitherto Published: MARCH, 1899.

Hilo town	22.44
Kaunapali	24.00
Kipahulu	7.15
Waipae	2.19
Molokaa	11.64
Hilo	5.02
Pahala	7.98
Kilauea	10.77
Kaunapali	10.45
Nabiku	2.51

C. J. LYONS Meteorologist Gov't Survey.

N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICE AT HOPPS.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

If you ever had any idea of indulging in the luxury of a fine Chiffonier. The special offerings in Mahogany and Oak bring the prices of the very richest furniture made down within every body's reach. Surely the prices we are quoting now will meet with your approval.

THE REASON we talk so strongly about

FANCY CARVED PARLOR CHAIRS

is because they are the latest Eastern styles. You should not fail to see them.

Way back last November we received a sample lot of

LADIES' DESKS and TOILET TABLES.

It is needless to say they did not last a week. By the Australia, on May 11, we received a large shipment of these Desks and Tables. These are of elegant designs and have a beautiful finish. Every lady should have one of these Desks.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware. For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy, Wedgwood, (In white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1893

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

CROSSING BRIDGES.

The gradual rise in the price of plantation labor shows that the question of the labor supply is beginning to press.

There remains now only a few months during which the planters can obtain laborers from Europe by assisted immigration, as it is well understood that such immigrants will be illegal as soon as Congress acts upon Hawaiian matters.

The feeling of the majority of the planters has been that they would not attempt to lay a bridge across the stream until they reach it. Their experience has been, for thirty years, that when they reached the labor stream the bridge across it was ready for them and they crossed it without delay. Men educated to hold this belief regarding the labor supply cannot, as a matter of human nature, take the present questions very seriously. And yet they have had more than six years of distinct warning that the stream would be strong and swift.

In 1895 a labor commission was appointed under an act of the Legislature, and it made a report of more or less value. One of the commissioners, in order to obtain accurate information regarding the condition of Japanese immigration, went to Japan, at his own expense, and spent several months in an investigation of the subject. Among other things, he ascertained that a treaty could be made between Japan and Hawaii, which would provide for the immigration of laborers only, for a period of twenty years, under the supervision of both governments, and that the treaty would be virtually approved of by the United States. The value of such a treaty would be that in the event of annexation, it would still remain in force, and the labor supply would have been provided for many years to come, provided it had stipulated for the return of the laborers to Japan. Neither the Executive or the planters were interested enough in the matter to call for the report of the commissioner on the subject. There was an abundant supply of labor, and a movement to secure labor by such a treaty was in the nature of building bridges before the stream was reached.

Just now there are no streams to cross. But any one who looks at the political sky will see that the rain clouds are slowly gathering in the mountains, and the streams will be very swollen next spring. When the bridge is thrown across it can be passed in single file only, and the laborers will enter a land flowing with milk and honey, but the plantations will be forced to furnish it without stint.

THE CURTAIN RISES—AT PUNAHOU.

The presentation of a real drama within the sacred precincts of Punahou marks the ending of old things, and the beginning of the new. Gloomy, indeed, must be the meditations of the Rev. Dr. Bishop, when he sees the flood of theatrical immorality rising and sweeping out of Oahu College the pillars of virtue, leaving the slime and ooze of sensuality over its historic walls.

A cranky, but deeply serious wife of a New England farmer had a grievance against a neighboring farmer because he had beheaded one of her aggressive roosters. She came to the belief, after due reflection, that his sin against her would be avenged by lightning or storm, and for many years, whenever a dark cloud arose, she sat by her window, close watching for the stroke of lightning which would destroy her neighbor's house, and pay him off for his offense. She did not, for a moment, hesitate to believe that Providence had conspired to act on her behalf. The Reverend Doctor must surely have listened to this woman as she related the movements of the rain clouds from Mauna over the Punahou lawn on Monday night, in the hope that the smart clappers would prevent the destruction of her sacred soil, and would catch the person whose groveling mind led him to encourage the profanity of the play that the rain fell on, and that the play also went on all over the island. Mind that controlled the rain was a some doubt about stopping the play, and therefore, allowed just enough rain to fall so as to revive Dr. Bishop's hope that there would be a decided supernatural intervention, and at the same time withheld its falling in quantities sufficient to prevent the unsatisfactory ending pleasure out of the play. The rain dealt in a very equitable manner with the subject, and played fast and loose with it. Dr. Bishop would have been justified in his confidence that the play placed itself in front of the sacred Punahou gate, delivered to the night air the touching

words, "I would not live away," and then committed self-destruction with a revolver, as a final protest against the triumph of the Evil One in this historical and last refuge of imported Puritanism.

And if he had offered himself up as a sacrifice, as a protest against the desecration, it would have been the irony of fate for some coming "missionary" playwright to compose a tragic drama out of the incident, so that "Bishop's Sacrifice" would become the leading piece on the Hawaiian stage for centuries to come.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants from Italy have for the last twenty years settled in all parts of the United States. They differ from the Irish, the English and the German immigrants in accepting occupation wherever it is offered, and without regard to climate. The Germans, the English and the Irish do not settle in the Southern States for a variety of reasons, the competition with negro labor offering the most decisive argument against such settlement, so far as manual labor is concerned. In several hundred of the Southern towns Italian mechanics are employed, and in many places they are regarded as the best shoemakers. In the grading and construction of railroads the Italians are preferred to the negro, because they are willing to live in camps and move with the construction of the roads, and with good food and kind management do better work than the negro.

On some thousands of acres of the light sandy soil of New Jersey the Italians cultivate attractive market gardens, and build pretty houses. While the young Americans are abandoning their homes in the neighborhood, and are hunting gold mines, and land booms, and Klondikes in the West, the Italians have made some parts of New Jersey the most attractive rural districts of the State. They have done it under the liberal policy of large landowners, who have sold land to them at \$5 per acre, and have made their profits out of the enhanced value of unsold land.

The entire inhabitants of the Republic of Argentina number, according to the most recent census, 4,045,000; of these, over 1,000,000 are said to be of Italian birth or parentage. Of the 600,000 inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, one-third are Italians, and to that nationality belong nearly one-half of the 15,000 shops or commercial houses in that flourishing city, controlling more than 750,000,000 lire out of the three thousand millions of capital in use. Seven-tenths of the 6000 factories and workshops established in the capital are the property of Italians, who also own over one hundred millions of lire of the deposits in the principal bank. Italy's trade with the River Plate rose from 21,000,000 lire in 1885 to 56,000,000 lire in 1897, the latter figure equaling that of France. Some 965,300 Italians landed at Buenos Ayres alone between 1857 and 1897.

Why the Italians should emigrate to the United States is not clearly understood. The natural outflow of emigration would be toward the southern republic. It is said that the rate of wages paid in America is higher than in Argentina. In addition, the laborers can, whenever they choose, buy land at almost nominal rates, and till their own farms.

A movement to secure these laborers for plantation service on these Islands must keep well in view the conditions that exist in America, namely, that of good wages and the opportunity to buy land at the most moderate prices.

The Italians, like the Portuguese, are sorely afflicted with the disease of land-hunger. Indeed, it is a world-wide disease, even very prevalent in the Anglo-Saxon race. The plantation doctors and the local political doctors cannot stamp it out on these Islands.

Taking a review of the human race itself, it appears that the Almighty has always been in a conspiracy to create this land-hunger—a this absorbing desire for homes—and if He still rules the world it is quite probable that His ideas will prevail in the end. Ajax defied the lightning. With our vast improved knowledge in the use of electricity, the planters may possibly defy the Almighty, and checkmate His moves by keeping the lands to themselves. The difference of opinion between Him so far as His views can be obtained from the Book and His nature, as shown by the planters, are rather small.

As for the planters, they have no hope that the Almighty in the coming contest will keep the land to themselves.

The Supreme Being of P. W. Keane's explanation of the reason for the delay in completing the Park. It appears to be a sufficient explanation, and any one who will take the trouble to examine the relation of the park to the adjoining land of the Hawaiian stream will see that it is reasonable.

THE SORROWFUL CONSUL.

If you wish to look at the dark side of human nature, talk to a railway conductor, a hotel clerk, or a foreign consul.

The British tourist and emigrant, as may be seen in an extract quoted elsewhere, has an indistinct idea of the duties of the foreign consul, but in times past, the American tourist regarded his foreign representative as a creature especially appointed to take care of him, be his servant, his purchasing agent, his banker and warehouse man, and the keeper of an almshouse. The average tourist believes that the consul can accomplish anything he desires by threatening to bring over the American army, and if the foreigner sells him a pair of gloves that are defective, the consul can have them exchanged by threatening to break off diplomatic relations, although the consul is not in the diplomatic corps.

It is in the Ambassador's chambers in London, especially, where the Embassadors meet with the "holy terrors" of the persistent American women of wealth who wish to be presented at court. If a complete record was kept of the persistent applications for invitations to the Queen's Drawing room, of the angry correspondence after the refusal, of the telegrams sent from prominent politicians at home to the Ambassador, asking, even beseeching him to secure presentation of the wife of some prominent tourist, of the devices resorted to in order to obtain an audience; if a record of these were kept and published, it would show the democratic snobbishness in America that sudden wealth has produced. The majority of wealthy Americans make no pretensions, and ask for no privileges, but there are enough forward and unrefined women having wealth and strong political connections through their husbands to make the Ambassador's life a burden at times.

In the State Department there are, among other curious records, the papers relating to the conduct of a certain American consul in Germany, who had refused to place before the German Government an improvement in hay rakes, invented by an enterprising Yankee. The inventor insisted that the consul was the agent of the American people, and, as such, should seek an interview with the Emperor, and securely buttonhole him until he would agree to recommend the use of the rake in Germany. For refusing to obtain this interview, the inventor not only forwarded a document to the State Department, accusing the consul of negligence in discharging his consular duties, but sent letters to the journals accusing him of blocking the wheels of American progress.

Foreign consuls are, as a rule, men who give more than the bond demands, and contribute much to the comfort of travelers. But if you ask them whether or not gratitude is shown for these personal and unofficial services, they reply that gratitude is more precious than rubies, and although many who travel make delightful acquaintances, the majority of them are selfish, ill bred and unreasonable.

RICHARD CROKER IS TRUTHFUL.

Richard Croker has made some shocking revelations before a legislative committee, which is examining the ways of Tammany. The committee was created through Mr. Platt's influence in order to exhibit the wickedness of the Tammany men. This has been the practice for some years whenever the secret deals between Tammany and the Republican leaders were suspended by acts of bad faith in the mutual distribution of spoils. The investigations, for the last thirty years, have invariably ended in a new understanding and a redistribution of the spoils.

Although the Republican party, in the rank and file, stands for honesty and good government its leaders have often been able to switch it off, at the last moment from its true course, and yoke it with the Democracy, in a common chase for booty. Only the power of the Mugwumps has arrested this unholy alliance.

When Mr. Croker says openly and distinctly that his theory is "To the victors belong the spoils" he only reiterates the truth of the common practice in both parties.

The better class of journalists charge Croker with "moral obliqueness" in making this acknowledgment, but they do not appear to comprehend that Richard Croker and Platt is the moral obliqueness of the people which they choose to ally themselves with.

It is not to be expected that the representative of the better than the people be representative. It is the theory of democracy that the people do the thinking, and therefore, they will choose one who think as they think, and if they do not think, then the representative is allowed to do about as he pleases, and he usually, in these days does much that is right and much that is wrong.

The way to kill off the Crokers is to raise the moral character of the pro-

ple. Those who expect to see immediate results are not willing to go back through the jungle to the springs and clean them out, but stand at the mouths of the rivers and declaim because the volume of the water is muddy.

Clever and brilliant as the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is, he failed to see that he was undertaking to do miracles, when he undertook to suddenly reform the morals of a great city. When he returned from his European trip, after he had cleaned up, as he really believed, the great city, and found little evidence of his good work, he exclaimed: "I have gained nothing." He had only failed to comprehend the nature of the work he undertook. He closed up "dives," but he did not change the desire of men for "dives," any more than the Hawaiian love of poi can be destroyed by taking away the taro. The destruction of "dives," and the destruction of the spoils system is only reached through the education of the children. This system does not arise out of the "moral obliqueness" of the politicians who simply take things as they find them, but out of the moral obliqueness of the majority of the community which makes large and rich pastures for the spoilsmen.

THE RECENT LYNCHING.

The recent lynchings in Campbell county, Georgia, and the causes which led to them still continue to profoundly agitate the public mind of Georgia and of the South. The women are now writing to the journals about it, and demand that there should be some guarantee of protection against the unchained brutes that fill the homes in the rural districts with fear. One woman declares that for years the fear of sudden assault has been intolerable. Another declares that she and the women living in her neighborhood would gladly emigrate to other States if they could sell their property. There is no feeling of resentment against a large class of honest and industrious negroes, who denounce these outrages. Governor Northen says that every home in the South should be a miniature arsenal. One writer suggests that the farmers group together in communities and remove their residences from the farms. Another writer admits that the condition of things is the curse brought on a land for introducing negro immigration several hundred years ago and compares this immigration with that from European countries. He charges that the forefathers were selfish, shortsighted and ignorant of the laws of social evolution; that they assumed the political superiority of the white race would continue forever, and the black race would remain forever subservient.

In reply to the declaration of the Northern journals that the conduct of the whites in burning and lynching the negroes charged with offenses is the conduct of barbarians, one of the writers asks the Northern people how they have treated for a hundred years the Indians who have burned the homes of the settlers. Have they been given trial by jury? Have the guilty been separated from the innocent? Did not the frontiersmen rob, murder and plunder the Indians, and when some of them retaliated, were not the innocent as well as the guilty shot without trial or inquiry of any kind?

This is the best defense that has yet been made, on behalf of the Southern lynchings. One has only to read Mrs. Hunt's "Century of Infamy" to understand that the Northern people have exceeded by a thousand fold in cruelty and injustice the Southern lynchings.

Wrong as the treatment has been of both negroes and Indians, it is only a cruel step in the evolution of the nation, due to the sins of the forefathers.

THE SHAM PATRIE.

The battle of Mount Vesuvius, which gave the victory to the Romans over the Latins, and established the Roman conquest of the world, was not fought on either side until the "aruspices," or augurs, called Kahunas in these Islands, had examined the signs usually manifested by the flight of birds and the entrails of chickens. After the entrails of the animals sacrificed had been carefully inspected and the leading and orthodox augurs had made favorable reports in solemn form, the battle was ordered.

Is it wise to despise the ancient methods? A sham battle is about to take place near Ewa, and encourage the popular taste for gore. And because it is on Hawaiian soil it should have a Hawaiian flavor. It is not too late to engage the services of our chief Kahuna, Mr. J. S. Emerson, and give him the facilities for making the fight one in accord with the strictest Kahuna etiquette and learning. By a distribution of the white chickens and white pigs on one side and the black pigs and black chickens on the other, the relative merits of color can be settled. If the conquest of the world was determined by these primitive and semi-supernatural investigations, there is no reason why the shock of arms on

Impure Blood AN OMAHA SHOW

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Doctored for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." MISS PHOEBE BAXLEY, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1412 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for 60. Get Hood's.
Hood's Pills
Are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

the fatal plains of Ewa should not be guided by the same powerful influences.

In the absence of any actual experience on the tented field, the commandants of the rival forces will find in the advice of the Kahunas more practical suggestions than in the study of the writings of Jean de Bloch or Mark Twain's philosophical book, "How to Win Battles." Major-General Emerson will please take command.

COCOS ISLAND.

Cocos Island is made of coral. It is situated six hundred miles southwest of Java. The population numbers at present 560 people. The ruler of the island is George Ross, whose father, a Scotchman, settled on the island many years ago. The people were savages, and there was no law and order. But by his integrity and executive force, the elder Ross created a most peaceable community of mixed negro and Malay races, and he has the nominal protection of the British Government, although it furnishes him no force.

The business of the people is that of preparing copra, and out of it is made a moderate living.

Schools are not in existence. But Ross requires of every man that he learn a trade. So each one is a good carpenter and blacksmith. All of them can use the scales, and can make drawings and plans. There are workshops, and whenever a vessel is needed, it is built on the island. There is no money in circulation. If a member of the community desires to leave it, Ross makes up his account and gives him his balance in cash. There is no gambling, and there are no drunkards. This is an instance of the use of common sense in managing a community. Ross does it by using the ordinary business methods. He provides the people with work, and then controls them. He knows the destructive power of "idle hands," and the conservative power of knowledge when it is made to be useful.

Why Ross has not established schools is not known here. Possibly he was shrewd enough to see the germinal force of education, and the demoralizing effect of breeding wants which could not be supplied.

No doubt a study of his little community would develop many interesting points in sociology. At any rate he appears to be an apostle of the later faith that industry is in close partnership with godliness, and that there is little progress unless they are abreast of each other.

Owing to Building.

The new police patrol wagon is for the present used only seven days and one night a week. It is in the stable the other six nights. Marshal Brown explains that this is because it is hardly possible to have any other arrangement while the reconstruction of a portion of the station house is in progress. So soon as the building is rearranged, the wagon and horses, with drivers, will be on duty twenty-four hours daily all the time the year round. There will be snap harness, to drop from above, just like in the fire houses. In the meantime the patrol outfit goes off duty every evening at 6, except on Saturday nights, when it is held at the station house till past midnight. The wagon and horses are kept at Oahu prison for the present.

At Tennis Play.

The tennis finals in the ladies' doubles were played Tuesday afternoon on the Pacific Club courts.

The contestants were Miss Hoffman and Miss Scott against Miss Hart and Mrs. Gunn. The match was won by the former team after five closely contested sets. The score was 2-6, 9-7, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5. The rain interfered with fast play. However, on account of the teams being so closely matched the games were interesting. The main feature was the playing of Miss Hart and Miss Hoffman, who had already been twice opposed, once in the mixed doubles and again in the ladies' singles. Not only were the five sets necessary, but of those two were "deuce" sets, which shows the match was close. Each of the winners will take their pick of any racket in the stock of the Pearson, Potter Co.

Chamber of Commerce Hears Report.

Request for the Sum of \$10,000—Officials Are Named—Chamber Members to Deliberate.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday it was decided that a full and complete exhibit be sent to the Greater American Exposition at Omaha. The report presented by the committee was accepted. The report was signed by R. W. Shingle, J. J. Egan, W. W. Hall and E. C. Macfarlane. Another meeting will be held Monday, when the final plans will be determined. Following is the syllabus of the committee's report:

First—The appointment of a commissioner to collect exhibits from this Island, Hawaii and the other Islands. Second—A proper exhibit will cost \$10,000, as follows: Collection of exhibits, \$2000; president's expenses, \$1000; salary secretary, \$1000; expenses of secretary, \$650; Quintette Club, \$2500; photographic views, \$500; freight, \$700; running expenses at Omaha, including service of coffee, purchase of cream and sugar and salaries of girls in connection therewith, \$1400; stenographer to Commissioner, \$250.

Third—The committee believes this is the time and Omaha the place for the labor questions to be worked out to the best advantage. It is suggested that Col. Whyte, who will visit the States with stereoscopic lectures, make Omaha his headquarters. He will be assigned a place in the Auditorium building for his lectures.

Section four points out the advantages of the exposition in the way of interesting capital and tourist travel in the Islands.

Section five recommends that A. S. Cleghorn be appointed president and Daniel Logan secretary of the Commission to Omaha.

Section six recommends a liberal display of products, educational work, art, photographs, trees, shrubbery, and a fine collection of antiquities, also coral, shell and curios of every description. It is also suggested that if arrangements can be made with the St. Louis manufacturers a sugar mill in full operation be shown.

Section seven recommends that a native quintette club be procured to furnish music at the exposition.

Section nine recommends that an urgent invitation be issued to citizens to contribute or loan desirable articles for exhibition at Omaha.

Planter's Monthly.

Editor H. M. Whitney presents this table of contents for the May number of the Planter's Monthly, out today:

Notes on Current Topics;
The Vanilla Bean.
Sugar Cane Industry in Mauritius.
Harbor Improvements.
The Sugar Industry of Mauritius.
To Minimize the Risks and Enhance the Chances of Profits in Cane Culture.
The Maelstrom.
The Beet Sugar Problem.
Nitrogen and Plants.
Temperature at Honolulu for 1898.
Incorporated Hawaiian Sugar Companies.

Gleaners to Entertain.

Among the special attractions to be offered by the Gleaners at their lawn party on the grounds of Mrs. W. R. Castle are Hawaiian souvenirs of native manufacture, menu cards and chicken tamales. There will be a booth for the fortune teller and another for some entertainment not yet announced. This should make the afternoon of May 27th a "previous engagement" for all friends of the Gleaners.

MARQUIS ITO.

The Kōbe Chronicle says that Marquis Ito, speaking at Nagano on the operation of the new Treaties, said that the revision of the Treaties was undertaken with the view of making Japan independent and putting the country on an equal footing with the other Treaty Powers. It was to be remembered that this equality carried with it certain obligations. When foreigners came under Japanese laws and administration care would have to be taken that those laws were carried out efficiently, so that foreigners could have full protection of life and property. He strongly urged that no discrimination should be made between Japanese and foreigners in the administration of the law.

CORNELL WANTS BRAINS

(New York Evening World)

Cornell University wants brains. The owners of the brains, who are to be men of prominence and distinguished ability, must die first, however, before the university desires the contents of their heads.

Burt G. Wilder, professor of physiology, has issued an appeal in the name of science, asking well-known men to bequeath their brains to the college. Professor Wilder states that plenty of brains can be secured, but they are all of a degenerate class—those of criminals or ignorant persons. A request has been addressed especially to students and graduates of the university.

"IN HIS STEPS"

The New "Moral Force" Book by Sheldon is Considered.

SERMON BY MR. KINCAID

Rejoices in the Publication—Suggests on Implications—A Reader and Hearer Writes.

A BOOK SERMON.

Sunday morning, at the Central Union Church, Rev. W. M. Kincaid chose as the subject for his sermon, "In His Steps." The text was II Cor., 5:16: "Though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we Him no more."

One great value of the Epistles is that they show how the men who lived



REV. CHAS. M. SHELDON.
(Author of "In His Steps.")

In the first century of the Christian era regarded Christ, what was the impression he made on their lives and hearts. The Epistles, then, are the best helps we can get to set forth what should be our true relation to Christ, and here we have Paul telling us what his relation with Christ was, that he knew him no longer after the flesh. What he meant by this was that he was no longer occupied with the mere details of Christ's life—not with the outward form, but with the inner spirit. Fix the eye upon the mere details of Christ's life, and for us who are living in an entirely changed world it is impossible to follow him. But pass behind the mere details to the spirit that inspired him and that spirit will adapt itself to our present world, or indeed, to any world that the ages may evolve.

This has an important bearing upon a book which has drawn to itself lately a vast amount of attention. I refer to "In His Steps," by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, pastor of the Congregational Church at Topeka, Kansas. At the outset I wish to say that I rejoice in the publication of this book and its great popularity for these reasons:

First—Because it tends to stir the stagnant waters of religious thought and to shake people out of the ruts into which they have easily got. It forces its readers to consider the great evils of the outside world which Christianity was designed to cure.

Second—Because it tends to carry our thought back to Christ as the beginning and end of Christianity. It exalts him above dogmas and speculations about him.

Third—Because it emphasizes the fact that the only religion worthy of the name is that which influences the life.

Fourth—Because the book is a striking illustration that truth in the abstract is powerless, but incarnated in human lives it becomes a vital force in the saving of the world.

And yet in the reading of this book there are certain things that one needs to bear in mind. I mention them not by way of unfavorable criticism, but by way of suggestion.

First—The real question is not that Christ do, but What would he have which the book asks, What would me do. There is a most true sense in which Christ's life was unique, and cannot be imitated. It was meant to be our inspiration. Another implication of the book is that it is the duty of the Christian to respond to the knock of every beggar at his door. On this point I have had some experience. The result of my experience has been that the great majority of such cases are impostors and if financial aid is given it will be spent at the nearest saloon. Our duty is to investigate the causes of physical evil and to deal with them rather than the effects.

Another important implication of this otherwise stimulating and helpful book is to minister to the degraded classes. These form a comparatively small part of the community—they are the "submerged tenth." The other nine-tenths representing the non-submerged, thoughtful and self-respecting people, need the help of the Gospel just as much.

Another implication of this book is that an enterprise which may have in

its elements of evil should be instantly forsaken or entirely changed. In some cases the way may be clear to do this. In other cases it may not, when sudden and serious complications arise. The teaching of Christ inclines to evolution, not to sudden revolution. It trusts to the gradual diffusion of light by Christian lives.

BY A READER AND HEARER.

As a preface to this article the writer earnestly asks his readers not to consider him an iconoclast ready and anxious to destroy all that is good in the religious life that is, nor to class him a ranting skeptic who sees little or no good in religion, Christian or non-Christian.

For every God of the imagination pictured to Nature's children he acknowledges a lasting debt; for every real prophet who has left to us a spark of Divine Truth he would rear a monument of love and admiration in the memories of men.

Among thinking men and women today the conviction is rapidly growing that the world needs more of the Christianity of Christ; less of the interpretation of Christ and man-made creeds.

To many earnest thinkers after truth this question presents itself: Why do not men and women flock to the standard of that greatest of Teachers by the thousands yearly? After a test of two thousand years why does such a vast percentage of intelligent men and women refuse to accept his teachings? Must it be said that the average mortal intentionally passes by what is for his own best good? Is it true that men and women with open eyes deliberately throw aside that which is for their own best welfare both in this world and in the world to come? Rather, is it not possible that something is seriously wrong with the Christianity of to-day? Is there not some vital force, the presence of which would cause the spirit of the Master to blossom in the hearts of the common multitude?

Let us look about us. We see one hundred representative business men; men whose daily lives tend to make us purer in thought, more honest in word, nobler in deed. Conscientious men these; ready to speak the kind word, to do the generous act. According to the popular meaning of the word they are not Christian.

Let us look again. We see another hundred representative business men. These also are men whose daily lives tend to make us purer, kinder, nobler. These too are conscientious, fair dealing men. According to the popular meaning of the word they are denominated Christians.

In our daily walks of life is there a mysterious something that unconsciously and indelibly stamps one of these a Christian, the other not? If so, what is it, where is it?

What does "Christian" mean? When a man takes upon himself the yoke of Christ and publicly pledges unwavering support to His doctrines what significance is there in it? Are we to understand it means a slight modification of one's ethical ideas? Is it a readjustment of certain formalities of life? Does it mean Evolution in the Christian's conception of "what Jesus would do?" Are we to understand that He would have a member of His body accept His teachings in part? True, every Christian, as well as every man in this world, will and must become purer, nobler and more spiritual by and through Evolution, but—Would the Savior say: Be careful, don't try all at once to do as you believe I would do. "The burden will be heavy enough as it is. Go slow, take a section of my Cross at once." "Evolute."

When the Savior said: "Follow Me," did He mean that His disciples should do His will at any cost regardless of material results? If the teachings of the Galilean were right at the time he taught them they are right now. If His principles were practicable then they are surely practicable now. If not practicable now they must as surely have been false when they fell from the lips of the Master.

Let us picture to ourselves what stupendous results would follow "as the night the day" if for one short year a respectable majority of the members of one influential body of professed Christians of this city should bind themselves together under the motto given in that noble book "In His Steps," and to the best of their ability with all their human imperfections, try to measure their every word and deed by the standard of their Savior, daily asking themselves when in doubt "What would Jesus do?" then acting on the answer coming from an honest and conscientious soul. Can imagination depict the results—religiously, morally, socially and eternally? Have we any doubt of the result? Would not one year of such united effort eclipse the missionary work of eighty years, and that too without for once disparaging the grand and noble work of those who have gone before.

Yesterday the world measured by precept. Today it demands example. There is a constantly growing con-

viction that Christianity should mean like Christ.

An Evangelist passed throughout a certain city small slips of paper on which were printed these words: "Get right with God." The following Sabbath a prominent divine of that same city took as his subject these words: "Get right with man, and you will be right with God."

When the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon gave to the religious world that grand book, "In His Steps" he brought face to face the Christianity that is and—the Christianity that should be. He has not given the world a meaningless theory nor a visionary scheme.

The writer personally knows the works of this man; knows that America possesses no truer, nobler practical Christian than he. He daily asks the question: "What would Jesus do?" then proceeds to do it. He is a man prominently identified with all that lifts man out of the religious and economic ruts of the present; a man identified with associated charities, and it is a serious mistake to suppose that he, in his book, even by implication advocates the indiscriminate giving of alms. He does believe that a righteous God will condemn society even more than society now condemns her criminals.

We find this same man to the fore in kindergarten work among the poor; establishing a free library and reading room among the ignorant, and daily moving in and out among his people as did Christ.

Alexander Powers is not alone a figure of fiction. His other name is Sheldon, the man who has daily gone into the midst of thousands of toilers during their noon hour, and done his little towards giving them a ray of sunshine, increasing their already too small store of human happiness and knowledge.

Professor Marsh bears more than a paper name. His real name is Sheldon, who, modest, and shrinking from publicity, has nevertheless not hesitated to organize what Christian force he could against rum and political corruption.

Virginia Page is not alone a word-painting of Christian grace. Her prototype can be found in one C. M. Sheldon. "Smoky Row," the bell of Kansas's capital, knows him almost as well as does his own well dressed, intelligent parishioners. I doubt whether he ever visits these places that he does not silently ask: "How long shall Christian people continue to support, by their silence and their ballots, the greatest form of slavery ever known in America?"

No, there is no vision about this man or his books. It took an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to arouse the political apathy of a Christian nation in days gone by. It will take an "In His Steps" to arouse the Christian apathy of to-day. It is not a book good for one to read to arouse a little religious enthusiasm. It is a book to live.

It would be absolutely impossible for any individual, single handed, under our present defective and cruel social system to dare take as his motto: "What would Jesus do?" Be he rich or poor, learned or ignorant, he would fall before the battle was fairly begun, and that too by the very hands of those who would profess moral support.

But, how different it would be with a united body of earnest men and women, a sufficient number to form a society unto themselves, whose combined religious enthusiasm, moral courage, intellectual and financial strength could and would win lasting victory for humanity and God.

D. H. C.

Base Ball Tomorrow.

Tomorrow afternoon at the Makiki grounds the Kamehameha college base ball team will play a team from Battery K. Neither team has had much practice lately, but it is expected nevertheless that the game will be exciting. A large crowd will be present to watch the play of the soldiers, as some of them will be members of the regular Artillery team.

The Kamehamehas will choose their team from F. Cockett, Kekuwa, Vanetta, Plunket, Kalua, Reuter, Harbottle, Burgess, Mahoe and Nahohe. Game will be called at 3:30. Admission will be 25 cents.

TOLD OF EMINENT POLITICIANS

Senator Foraker is a lover of modern art and is said to have one of the best amateur collections in the middle West.

Governor Pingree of Michigan is a man of remarkably good health, and has not been seriously ill for 25 years.

Senator Platt of New York has an enormous stock of good conundrums which he apparently originates himself, as they all seem to be new. The Senator is a natural-born joker.

Senator Gallinger calculates that the pensions on account of the latest war will amount to between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in the very near future. Gallinger is at the head of the Pensions Committee and is an expert on the subject.

Owing to his general resemblance to the popular idea of Santa Claus, Senator William Morris Stewart of Nevada is sometimes addressed by his familiars as "Papa Christmas." Mr. Stewart was born in New York more than 71 years ago. He is now nearing the close of his fourth term in the Senate.

Champion Blood Purifier

Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker, of 227 Bond St., San Francisco, who is a most remarkable case.



"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1882, my system was left in a debilitated condition. Besides being very weak I had numerous abscesses on the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lanced another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago I was induced to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"When I had taken the first bottle I found improvement and after finishing the second I now feel as well as ever. I did not know the old abscesses had all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is restored. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 154 lbs., and now after using a dozen I weigh 124 lbs. I am a sure proof that I have been taking the champion blood purifier of the world."

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The stock market has a firmer tone. Fine blown tumblers 50c per doz. at W. W. Diamond & Co's.

The S. S. Carmarthenshire brought five bags of mail.

E. O. Hall & Son are offering pocket knives at very low prices. See the display in their window.

There will be an opportunity to send mail to the coast today. It will be taken by the S. S. Solace.

Coal from the cargo of the wrecked ship Edward O'Brien is still being picked up on Sumner's reef.

Professor Rolfe will deliver another of the University Extension lectures at the High school this evening.

Accounts against the Government for the month of April will be paid at the treasury office on Saturday.

E. Allen Sherman, charged with gross cheat, was released on \$1000 bail yesterday, H. H. Williams going security.

For the sham battle to be undertaken at the First Regiment encampment each man has been supplied with thirty rounds of blank cartridges.

Marshal Brown has received no official advice from Hawaii in regard to the child murders. He has written for a full report and expects it by the next steamer.

The body of a Japanese was found near the shore at Keauhou last Thursday. At the time of the departure of the W. G. Hall no investigation had been made.

Miss Waldorf, the Shakespearean star, and her company members who are to continue the tour to the Orient, are now sight-seeing after their period of hard work.

Dr. A. Marques has given up his proposed trip to the States for the present. It may be that the doctor will ultimately locate at Theosophical Headquarters in India.

Horsemen are very anxious for the appearance of the Jockey Club programme. It is less than four weeks till races days, and there can only be surmises on the events to be listed.

The funeral of the Chiefess Aueha Kekaulohi was held yesterday afternoon from the residence on Punchbowl street. It was largely attended by friends and relatives of the deceased.

B. H. Wright has been commissioned a first lieutenant of the N. G. H. and appointed adjutant of the second battalion of the First Regiment, vice the former adjutant, resigned and retired.

A. P. Morris, formerly foreman at the Honolulu Iron Works, left yesterday afternoon for Molokai with a lot of new improved machinery for well-drilling purposes. He will stay at least a year.

On the Exchange yesterday and on the street as well Oahu was the most active stock. It opened at \$295 and closed at \$300.

The planting of the coconut trees along the new beach road was finished yesterday. Six hundred and fourteen have been set out.

Capt. Berger has saved some of the old instruments of the Government band for the Baldwin Boys' Home band at Kalawao, Molokai.

M. Kohn leaves today for Kuluva. Mr. Kohn will install on the McWayne Bros.' coffee plantation a system of acetylene gas lighting for mills, houses and stables.

The next mail from the coast will be by the S. S. City of Peking on the 23rd. The China is due from the Orient the same day and the Alameda from Sydney on the 24th.

Digby Sloggett, who was formerly employed in the post office and made many friends on account of his courtesy, has accepted the position of book-keeper for Ehlers & Co.

One of the passengers by the S. S. Solace is Mr. Lewis Poessel, assistant paymaster, U. S. N. Mr. Poessel went to Manila with Dewey, but now wants to be in the home land for a time.

Mrs. Grace Richards and Miss Paulah Judd have recently visited Norfolk, Newport News, Hampton, and Old Point Comfort, Virginia. They were admitted, by special permission, to the ship yards at Newport News in which the new battle ships are under construction.

The marriage engagement has been announced of Miss Julia Smith, sister of W. O. Smith and Mr. J. K. Farley, tax assessor and collector for the island of Kauai. Miss Smith and Mr. Farley are very well known to all island people and are held in highest esteem. The wedding is to occur very soon.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: CITY OF PEKING MAY 23 GAELIC MAY 31 HONGKONG MARU JUNE 8 CHINA JUNE 16 DORIC JUNE 24 NIPPON MARU JUNE 4 RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 13 COPTIC JULY 21

FOR SAN FRANCISCO: CHINA MAY 23 DORIC JUNE 1 NIPPON MARU JUNE 10 RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 17 COPTIC JUNE 27 AMERICA MARU JULY 4 CITY OF PEKING JULY 14 GAELIC JULY 22

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in... NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company -1899-

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahuhi, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROSE, Secretary. CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: CITY OF PEKING MAY 23 GAELIC MAY 31 HONGKONG MARU JUNE 8 CHINA JUNE 16 DORIC JUNE 24 NIPPON MARU JUNE 4 RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 13 COPTIC JULY 21

FOR SAN FRANCISCO: CHINA MAY 23 DORIC JUNE 1 NIPPON MARU JUNE 10 RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 17 COPTIC JUNE 27 AMERICA MARU JULY 4 CITY OF PEKING JULY 14 GAELIC JULY 22

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

WILL READ HERE

Commendation for Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

Letters From Chas. T. Wilder and Rev. Herbert H. Gowen—Shakespeare at the Y. M. C. A.

The Australia, on her return trip down, will bring Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams, the noted Shakespearean reciters. During their brief stay here they will give four evenings with Shakespeare at the Y. M. C. A. They will then continue on their way to Australia.

This will afford the Honolulu lovers of art an unusual opportunity of listening to the two gifted interpreters of Shakespeare.

The following letter from Consul-General Charles T. Wilder explains itself:

HAWAIIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1899.

M. A. Hosmer, A. B., President Oahu College, Honolulu, H. I.—Dear Sir: Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams of New York City, who are soon to give a series of Shakespearean recitals in San Francisco before the representative literary people of this city, will soon visit Honolulu.

Although I have never had the opportunity of hearing these artists, yet from the quantity and quality of autograph letters and press notices pertaining to their recent recitals in the principal cities on the Pacific coast, I am assured, beyond question, of their ability as interpreters of Shakespeare's plays.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams will stop over in your city on their way to Australia, and it is their wish and desire to give a few recitals in Honolulu during their stay.

A brief conversation with Mr. Williams will more than convince you of his ability to entertain the literary people of Honolulu in high class entertainments.

Feeling as ureed that Mr. and Mrs. Williams will meet with a royal welcome in your city, allow me to subscribe myself, very respectfully,

CHARLES T. WILDER.

Rev. Herbert H. Gowen, who was formerly stationed in Honolulu, and who is now chairman of the department of Oriental languages of the Washington Philological Society, has written the following letter to Mr. Williams:

Trinity Parish, Seattle, Feb. 21, 1899.

Dear Mr. Williams: I am very glad to have the opportunity of thanking you for the recitals given by yourself and Mrs. Williams in this city. Two more difficult plays could hardly have been chosen than "The Tempest" and "The Winter's Tale," and yet we found a power of interpretation and differentiation of character in, for one, never expected to see. We had given us by one voice all the wonderful range from Caliban to Prospero, from Stephano to Ariel, and again we had the interval between Antiochus to Hermione bridged with marvelous success. The introductions to the plays and the connecting links were always adequate without losing their main purpose. Altogether we feel indebted to you and to Mrs. Williams for new glimpses of the power of him who is indeed "the priest to us all of the wonder and bloom of the world." With very kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Williams, I am yours sincerely,

HERBERT H. GOWEN.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A stick and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time of day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a sick fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonized. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus:—"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy, and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul, nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was obliged to hobble about

with a stick, and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and said I was in a consumption.

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Mistled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is not afflicted with, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which, unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil," he continued, "and medicines, but I got no better. In deed, I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Waimgate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a dry crust. I have since had good health. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquiries to me. (Signed) Isalah Lewis, 124, Waimgate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness; and then the prone position, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

FAREWELL BANQUET.

Dinner at Kailua in Honor of a Business Man.

KAILUA, May 15.—At Kailua, North Kona, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., a farewell banquet was given in honor of Mr. Christian Castendyke, who is about to take his departure for Germany to be absent four or five months.

Mr. Castendyke has had charge of the H. Hackfeld & Co. store in Kailua since July last. His gentlemanly bearing, his courteous manner and strict business qualifications have won for him many friends here in Kona. His departure, therefore, at this juncture, was the occasion which his friends seized upon to show him their esteem. The dining hall for the occasion was decorated with ferns and white lilies. Upon the tables was a great variety of flowers, including carnations, heliotropes and roses. The button-hole bouquets at each plate consisted of beautiful roses and violets. The menu comprised choice fishes of the deep, and vegetables, fowls and fruits, such as the slopes of Kona alone can produce. Eighteen business men of Kailua and the surrounding community were present as hosts. Songs, recitations and toasts were indulged in till a late hour. "Our Guest," was especially toasted with hearty aloha, safe voyage, speedy and happy return.

FRIENDS.

INDIANS AND FILIPINOS.

In making a comparison between the Indians and Filipinos' warlike qualities, Maj. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. Vols., now on his way home from Manila, in a recent interview said that the Filipino as a soldier or fighter resembled very much the American Indian, though he thought the Indian the braver of the two races. The native Filipinos are persistent. They are not easily discouraged, and when cornered they will fight to the death of the last man before they will surrender. The General added, by way of explanation: "This was shown on the 5th of February, when my division made its advance to its present position. In one place I remember after a charge of our men a whole company of Filipinos suffered death fighting to the last in their trenches rather than be captured. But as a rule they will offer fight only from under cover, much like Indian fighting."

JAPAN AND PEACE.

A Tokyo dispatch states that recently Marquis Yamagata reported to the throne on the attitude to be taken by the Japanese Government in regard to the Disarmament Conference. His Majesty sent Marquis Tokudaiji to the Premier and inquired in detail into the instructions to be given to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese representative at the Conference, and specially instructed the Premier to make a thorough investigation into the attitude to be taken by the Powers with regard to the Orient.

INEVITABLE STRIFE.

"Do you think that we will ever have universal peace?" asked the thoughtful man.

"I dunno," answered the musician. "If we do, I'd hate to have the contract of managing the singing organizations who will be assembled to sing anthems about it. The professional jealousy will be something terrific."

SHE IS IN ANGER

Stevenson's Widow Talks of Samoan Affairs.

A Warm Sympathizer With the Islanders, Scores Two Nations and Justice Chambers.

LONDON, May 2.—Robert Louis Stevenson's widow has written a letter to the Westminster Gazette from Funchal, Madeira, on the bombardment of Samoan villages by British and American warships.

Mrs. Stevenson says: "President McKinley allowed no firing on Cuban towns unless they gave active cause of offense, and Commodore Watson was ordered not to attack undefended Spanish cities. Does the President keep his humanity for civilized countries alone?"

Mrs. Stevenson declares that the Samoan villages are inhabited in time of war by non-combatants, who have to choose between the sails of the warships and "taking to the bush." Under such conditions, she says, "delicate women can hardly exist, while children die like flies."

Mrs. Stevenson's letter concludes as follows: "Chief Justice Chambers has been represented as saying in a letter to his brother, 'I never was happier.' He must be a person singularly devoid of imagination if he ever pictured to himself the scenes being enacted in the bombardment of those villages; the exodus of panic-stricken people rushing hither and thither; shells bursting everywhere, the cries of bedridden and hapless wounded people burning alive in their blazing houses; women in the pangs of childbirth, mangled children crawling on the sands, the sea before them and the bush behind them. And we read that the woods also were shelled. Who is to be held accountable for these deeds that disgrace both England and America?"

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 5.—The Government of British Columbia, through Finance Minister Cotton, yesterday telegraphed to Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, offering to contribute \$1,000,000 toward the laying of an all-British cable from Victoria to New Zealand and Australia. The colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand agreed some time ago to contribute \$1,000,000 each, and the Dominion of Canada offered to bear half the additional cost, viz., \$2,500,000, provided the Imperial Government contributed a like amount. The offer of British Columbia leaves but \$2,000,000 each for Canada and Great Britain to pay, the whole cost being estimated at \$9,000,000.

RICHER THAN THEIR WEIGHT.

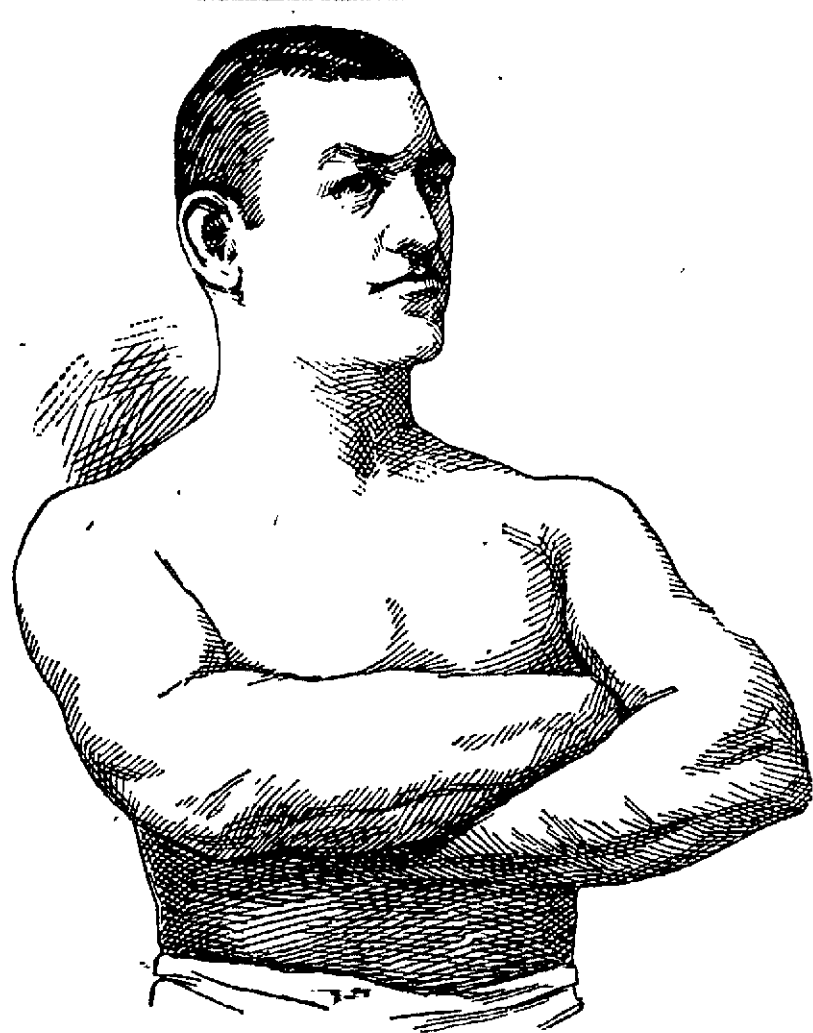
Several brides have been presented with marriage portions far exceeding their weight in gold. The average weight of a bride will not exceed 130 pounds, or 2080 ounces, and this at \$20 per ounce is \$41,600. The marriage portion of Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of ex-Secretary Whitney, was \$1,000,000, or more than twenty-four times her weight in gold. Miss Margot Tennant's marriage portion of \$15,000 a year was more than twelve times her weight in gold, while the marriage portion of Miss Mackay (now the Princess of Colonna) of \$2,500,000 was more than 300 times her weight in gold.

PAY OF FIGHTERS.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that troops now serving in the Philippines are entitled to the payment of the 20 per cent. extra pay allowed to enlisted men during time of war. It is held that the regulation granting the extra pay is in the nature of a contract with the troops and that it is in full force and effect, notwithstanding the proclamation of peace with Spain. Accordingly officers of the pay corps of the Army in the Philippines have been instructed to continue the pay of the extra compensation.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. FOREIGN DEPOT: AND CHAS. COOP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one hundred tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$50.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$55.00.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

READ THE ADVERTISER

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against Fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000; Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000; Total reichsmarks - 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,800,000; Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000; Total reichsmarks - 43,800,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897, £18,558,989. 1- Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ 2- Subscribed " " - 2,750,000 3- Paid up Capital - 687,500 4- Fire Funds - 2,420,819 5- Life and Annuity Funds - 10,127,670 6- £18,558,989 8- 9

Revenue Fire Branch - 1,561,877 10- Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,375,611 11- £2,937,488 12- 13

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Eton Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

